

What pacifists mistake for sincerity is cowardice.

Brazil should prove a hard nut for Germany to crack.

Farmers will shortly be laying the second line of trenches.

Obeysing quarantine is one way of showing true public spirit.

At last the great American farm hand is coming into his own.

It's a poor port that cannot see a German raider in the offing.

Food preparedness is a bigger question than most people realize.

Strange that our high-flyers do not immediately take to the aviation corps.

Another unfortunate feature of the war is the way it stirs up the amateur poets.

The woman who says all men are alike is not the one who endures her husband.

Any man who really wants to fight has only to let it be known that he is a pacifist.

The man who predicts peace before autumn is bound to be right if he keeps at it.

This is going to be a bad summer for the business of promoting foreign pleasure tours.

In times like these there is too much cowardice masquerading under the name of caution.

To serve one's country is a privilege that America's manhood should regard as priceless.

German plots thus far hatched in America seem to have been laid by left-handed intellects.

"Let golfers turn farmers," suggests an eastern paper. We do a lot of plowing with our niblick at that.

The man with a smiling face is the one who has a full line of garden "sassa" planted in his back yard.

The cow, as the producer of milk, meat and leather, is entitled to rank pretty nearly as a household pet.

If we could just raise as many potatoes as we do flags there wouldn't be any doubt about the food situation at all.

Those desirous of hearing the opinions of a naval expert have only to stop, look and listen at any street corner.

Some folks live in fear of being found out, but it's different with the average citizen when the bill collector calls.

Much advice is being offered on the subject of growing old gracefully. Our contribution: Keep on feeling young.

"Let golfers turn farmers," suggests a contemporary. By all means; who can equal an amateur golfer in tearing up the sod?

One trouble about back gardens is that so many poor people will have to transfer their garages to the front yard to make room.

Just at the time when the pacifists were urging us to keep cool, a raise in the price of ice was announced.

The Minneapolis Journal wants to know "what has become of the old-fashioned fighter who called them 'catridges'?" Probably he's eating his "rashuns" and oblivious of orthodoxy as ever.

If you are hesitating as to whether you should enlist for service at the front or back on the farm, it might be well to consider at what an unearthly hour in the morning they sound reveille in the rural sectors.

The fashion writer in a woman's magazine says overalls should be worn by women for outdoor life this summer. This will discourage the garden business, overalls being far from picturesque.

Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia and Cornell have discontinued sports until after the war, although decision as to golf is in doubt. Evidently they look on golf more as an obsession than a sport.

Possibly the effect of the war upon the price of gasoline will help to lessen the number of automobile accidents.

Thus arrives the day in which it is worth more to know how to steer a plow than to tool a joy-riding car over the boulevard.

"Dolly Gray" of 1898 was a somewhat anemic beauty who remained at home. The young woman of this year's war song is going to do a few things with her own motorcar, airplane or other form of activity.

This war is welding humanity into a unity of spirit and purpose which, if maintained, will make war an obsolete horror.

It is to be hoped that no American mother who did not raise her boy to be a soldier will see him eventually bearing the goose step.

## ALL DISPUTES ARE TO BE ARBITRATED

St. Louis Carpenters and Master Builders Enter Into Three-Year Agreement.

### WORK IS NOT TO BE STOPPED

Seven Thousand Toledo Workmen Obtain Increase in Wages Without Any Trouble With Employers—Other News of Labor World.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Master Builders of St. Louis have signed a three-year agreement to submit to arbitration any disputes that may arise and providing that work will not stop pending adjustment. The board of arbitration will consist of two men named by the carpenters and two by the employers, and if these fail to reach an agreement a fifth will be selected.

Nearly 7,000 Toledo workmen have received an increase in wages, according to announcement made by labor leaders. The concessions were secured without labor trouble. Nearly all branches of skilled labor are represented in the voluntary movement.

The year after the signing of the Declaration of Independence the settlement of Newburyport, in Massachusetts—the colonies being at war and workmen being few—thought it advisable to establish a scale of wages. A carpenter by their action in no instance was to be paid more than \$1.33 a day, the length of which was from sunup to sundown.

Coal operators in the Fairmount district in West Virginia have granted the demands of the miners for the eight-hour day and higher wages, according to announcement by the West Virginia Coal Operators' association. About 20,000 men are affected. There have been scattered strikes in the district.

The Wilton Woolen company of Wilton, Me., has announced a raise of 10 per cent in wages to all day help, and 20 per cent to night help. This is the second advance of 10 per cent given this year, besides a raise of 10 per cent given last fall to cover a reduction of hours from 58 to 56 per week.

The protection of women employed in danger zones is now being perfected by scientific experts in England. Many safeguards are already in force, such as simple washing facilities, fireproof overalls, veils and respirators, gloves, face ointment or lotion.

Dr. Louis I. Harris, head of the division of industrial hygiene of the New York city department of health, recently met a large delegation of trade union representatives and with them planned co-operative efforts to check occupational disease.

A. L. Humphrey, president of the Pittsburgh Employers' association, has offered to the government many manufacturing plants in the Pittsburgh district representing an invested capital of \$500,000,000 and employing 100,000, for wartime needs.

More than 10,000 bituminous coal miners in the Thacker-Williamson field in Mingo county, West Virginia, have been granted a wage increase of 10 per cent. The increase is the third granted in the district within four months.

Five hundred overall makers in Chicago, on strike for two weeks, returned to work under a novel agreement. The manufacturers granted a 10 per cent increase in wages and back pay from February 1 up to the strike.

Union bakers in Oshkosh, Wis., have been granted an increase of \$2 per week in wages and one hour less night work per week. The agreement also affects bakers in Fond du Lac, the two unions being affiliated.

A movement has been started in England for the compulsory enlistment of lads from fourteen to eighteen years of age for the essential occupations, especially farm work.

Several hundred young English women, having been trained as carpenters, have been sent to France to build huts for soldiers, thus releasing men for the fighting line.

The Ahdawgan Furniture company of Grand Rapids, Mich., has given employees a 10 per cent raise besides an increase in the monthly bonus.

It will be found generally that the average wage per man per hour throughout the United States will be close to 25 cents.

Charles M. Schwab has launched a \$5,000,000 company to develop hundreds of acres for homes for employees of the steel mills.

Several of the most stately homes of old England have been turned into sleeping quarters for women making munitions.

Grantham, Eng., will employ women to sweep the streets, paying them 10 cents an hour and provide them with uniforms.

A wage increase of approximately 10 per cent for 20,000 cotton-mill operatives was announced by mills in Lowell, Mass.

The Archduchess Frederick of Austria invested nearly \$2,500,000 in a candle-making factory near Budapest.

The Spanish city of Seville, once the most famous in the world for its silk, is planning to revive the industry.

The right to vote in provincial and municipal affairs has been granted to the women of Ontario, Canada.

In 1898 portable engineers at Boston received \$15 a week of 54 hours. They now get \$27.50 for 44 hours.

## WOULD ADMIT ALIEN LABOR

New York Board of Trade Favors Bill for Suspension of Exclusion Laws in Time of War.

Because of the cry for more labor, the New York board of trade and transportation favors a bill granting the president power in times of war to suspend any law excluding aliens from the United States. The bill is for the specific purpose of bringing in Chinese and Japanese labor.

The activities of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid society extend to 36 states and to Canada. Its main object is the fostering and encouragement of agriculture among Jewish immigrants. It conducts a farm loan department which in 17 years has made 41,000 loans, aggregating \$2,330,092, and a farm labor bureau which in nine years secured positions for 6,908 men. Various educational activities and co-operative enterprises are conducted by the society.

Ohio authorities are calling attention to the woman's 50-hour law, passed by the last legislature. The law applies to females employed in any factory, workshop, telephone or telegraph office, millinery or dressmaking establishment, restaurant, or in the handling of messages, or in any mercantile establishment. Exception is made for canneries or establishments handling perishable goods. This law reduces hours from 54 a week.

In one typical British munition factory it is estimated that 2,500 hours per week are saved by prompt attention to slight accidents and illnesses, while another factory, which has increased its output by 10 per cent reports that a substantial proportion of this increase is directly traceable to the lessening of fatigue by the introduction of chairs in the women's shops.

In the public service in Mexico it is obligatory for the workers to give ten days' notice before a strike to the commission of conciliation and arbitration. Strikes are considered illegal only when a majority of the strikers exercise acts of violence against property or persons or in case of war if the workers belong to government establishments.

The International Machinists' idea seems to have taken hold in Canada. A few years ago there were only one or two locals. Today there are 70—Ontario, 30; Quebec, 9; Nova Scotia, 2; New Brunswick, 3; Manitoba, 8; Saskatchewan, 5; Alberta, 6, and British Columbia, 7.

A wage increase of 15 per cent was granted to Pere Marquette freight-house employees at Saginaw, Mich., to bring back 60 freight handlers who quit work because they could secure higher wages elsewhere. The advance amounts to about \$8 a month for each man.

Government control and operation of all railroads, telegraph and telephone lines during the period of the war and the drafting into the military service of the country of the employees of such common carriers is authorized in a bill approved by President Wilson.

The strike of 300 employees of the Chicago Shipbuilding company, South Chicago, was settled. The strike, which came under the notice of the department of justice, is said to have been due to a quarrel between different unions employed at the yards.

A 10-hour work day has been established at the Charleston navy yard, instead of the eight-hour day as heretofore. About 3,500 persons are affected by the change. The day now begins at 7 a. m. and ends at 5:40 with 40 minutes for dinner.

An order in council has been passed extending for another six months the embargo on the entry into British Columbia from the United States, China or Japan of any immigrants classed as skilled or unskilled laborers.

Both branches of the Iowa legislature have favored these changes in the state women's compensation act: Decreased waiting period, additional medical and surgical attendance and higher compensation rates.

Business men throughout the country are agreeing to equal pay for equal work for women who take places of men called to war, says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who has been directing a nation-wide appeal.

Measures for the temporary assistance of farmers who have suffered loss of crops and live stock on account of the drought and locusts have recently been proposed by the Argentine minister of finance.

Five hundred employees of the Albaugh Dover company, manufacturers of farm machinery in Chicago, returned to work after a three-days' strike. Their demands were granted.

Ontario (Canada) unions demand one day's rest in every seven for all workers.

Twenty-five American women are acting as ambulance drivers in Salonica.

Garment workers at Birmingham, Ala., have received a 10 per cent increase.

In 1897 the Barbers' International union had 2,200 members. It now has 35,000.

Strikes in this country date back to 1740, when a group of journeymen bakers in New York city struck for higher wages.

Day and night nurseries for munition workers' children have been opened at Willesden, Eng.

Toronto has the largest industrial school in North America. The school has cost nearly \$2,000,000.

Eighteen thousand people are employed in the salmon-canning industry in Washington.

Of 1,254,063 persons engaged in agriculture in the Philippines 90,293 are females.

## How to Encourage Bible Reading

By REV. HOWARD W. POPE  
Moody Bible Institute,  
Chicago

TEXT—Preach the preaching that I bid thee.—Jonah 3:12

Early in his ministry the writer was led to begin preaching on the books of the Bible. It came about in this way: Our Sunday school for many years had been giving a concert each month, consisting of the usual readings, recitations and singing by the school, and closing with a short address by the pastor. I decided to substitute for the pastor's address a brief study of the books of the Bible, beginning with Genesis.

I tried to give each book a characteristic name, for instance, Genesis is the book of beginning, because it describes the beginning of the universe, the beginning of this world, the beginning of man, the beginning of language, the beginning of the Sabbath, the beginning of sin and the beginning of grace.

Without going into the subject in an exhaustive way, I tried to tell the story of creation in a popular style and at the same time to show how the picture accounts compared with the facts of modern science.

The temptation and fall of man opened up the subject of origin of sin, and the story shows the effect of sin, not only upon our first parents, but upon the race as a whole, and therefore it has a practical application to everyone.

Genesis. As the first two chapters of Genesis deal with generation, the third chapter takes up the subject of regeneration, and the remainder of the Bible, as someone has said, is devoted to the subject of regeneration.

The story of the flood opens up a new theme of exceeding interest, and Noah's deliverance is a splendid type of salvation. Babel with its confusion of tongues, suggests Pentecost, where people of all tongues understood God's message, and the coming day when all God's people shall use the universal language. Thus I went on touching the points which had the greatest practical value.

Then briefly reviewing the book I called attention to the three principal characters—Adam, Noah and Abraham. From them we can learn three practical lessons. From Adam we can learn to obey God; from Noah to talk to God; from Abraham to trust God.

At the close of the service I gave to each person in the audience a four-page folder, containing a brief outline of my address, including the principal facts, dates and outline, together with the Sunday school lessons drawn from the study of the book.

I asked the people to read the book of Genesis through, and at our next meeting to come prepared to pass an examination upon the outline I had given. At the next service I would spend ten or fifteen minutes in questioning the congregation upon the book of Genesis, briefly reviewing what we had gone over before. Then I took up the book of Exodus and gave an address on that.

### The Results.

At once there was a perceptible increase in the size of the congregation, and in a short time the attendance on the night of the book study was the largest during the whole month. People began to read their Bible more, and to talk about it more, not only during my social calls, but in the mid-week service, and young people's meeting. The young folks especially were eager to get the monthly folder containing the outline Bible study, and if obliged to be absent they were sure to send by someone else to secure a copy. These they stitched together as the months went on, making them into a little book.

### Fruit of Bible Reading Habit.

The habit of reading the Bible constantly, however, proved of great value. It kept me full of texts and themes and Scriptural illustrations. I had no trouble in finding topics for sermons. My greatest difficulty was to find opportunity to use the wealth of material which was constantly accumulating. Moreover in a few months God gave us a season of spiritual refreshing which increased the church membership about 50 per cent.

Moving to another church later, I began the same method of giving a book study once a month, asking the congregation to read it in advance. I began this time with the New Testament, and found the results to be practically the same as before. And again in a few months there followed a revival which transformed the church, and added greatly to its usefulness and power.

Doubtless I have made as many mistakes and blunders as the average pastor, but as I look back over a long and happy ministry I can see that my highest enjoyment and what little service I have been able to render to the cause of Christ, is largely due to the book studies which I began in my early ministry.

## TROOPS GUARD BRIDGES

RAILROADS OF STATE WILL BE PATROLLED BY SOLDIERS OF FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel Berry Assigns Units At All Bridges, Tunnels and Points Where Damage Could Interfere With Quick Movement of Trains.

Nashville.—Detailed orders and instructions for the moving of the First Tennessee Infantry to points over the state where it will see service as guards for railroad property for the next two or three months were issued Saturday by Col. Harry S. Berry.

All of the battalion and company headquarters and the individual outposts were announced by Col. Berry. Battalion commanders will take charge of safeguarding the railroad bridges and tunnels which are assigned to companies of their battalions. No manufacturing plants, unless specifically ordered from regimental headquarters.

The object in scattering the regiment to the vital points along the railroads of the state is to prevent the interruption of main line traffic. The forces of the regiment will not be sufficient to guard all of the tunnels and bridges along the railroad, but the battalion commanders are directed to make the best of their forces to secure the desired results.

Col. Berry will inspect each detachment of the regiment once a month, accompanied by the regimental adjutant, Lieut. McKay. Battalion commanders will inspect their own detachments twice a month and company commanders will inspect theirs once a week. A small reserve for emergencies will be retained by each battalion commander at his headquarters.

A schedule will be prescribed for instructions of the men, covering school of the soldier, school of the squad, guard duty, outpost duty, bayonet exercise, calisthenics, sanitation, personal hygiene and signaling. All detachments will be instructed in these subjects as far as possible.

### Defense Council Will Do Its Duty.

The first work of the Council of National Defense for the state of Tennessee is to bring to the people a realization of the seriousness and gravity of the situation the war has entailed upon us. Our young men will be needed at the front. They will respond if every one does not do his part towards conserving the resources of the country they are defending. Prompt action is necessary. The state should be placed on a war basis at once. Quick and thorough preparation will shorten the war and save the lives of our men. This may be a long war. The loss of life may be great. Its cost will be staggering, which we and our posterity must pay. It will be attended with all the evils and hardships that are attendant upon war. It will require the highest service and the noblest sacrifice.

### Cavalry May Become Infantry.

Adjutant General Rogan has a telegram from the chief of the militia bureau, Washington, stating that cavalry organizations of the national guard will not be needed by the government in the present crisis. United States army officers construe the instructions to mean that the present emergency does not call for the use of mounted soldiers on the western front of the war zone.

### Clarksville Gives Fine Flag.

Company L of the First Tennessee was presented with a handsome flag by citizens of Clarksville, where part of the company was recruited. After the presentation the men of the company were given a picnic dinner in the grove near the camp by the ladies of their home town. About 100 people attended from Clarksville in automobiles.

### Building Pennant Structures.

A contract has been awarded to a New York company for the construction of a cantonment of 778 buildings in Chickamauga park by June 15. The cantonment has been designed to accommodate a full infantry division and will be built of substantial material to last for years.

### Moonshiners In The Toils.

Deputy Collector W. H. Tyler has just reported to the office of the revenue agent the capture and destruction of a complete moonshine outfit on the Caney Fork, near Walling, in White county.

### Must Recruit Present Units.

While Tennessee is entitled to another regiment of infantry and a regiment of artillery, under the Hay bill, nothing will be done toward permitting the organization of the commands until the new army of 500,000 has been conscripted and selected.

### Men Go To Training Camp.

Col. Spence, commander, has designated 25 men from the Third regiment to go to Fort Oglethorpe to receive training as officers.

### Daughters Unveil Monument.

One of the most notable memorial efforts of the United Daughters of the Confederacy became an accomplished fact, when the \$50,000 Confederate monument on Shiloh battlefield was unveiled in the presence of a large audience, including veterans from several states.

## Ready Relief For Sufferers!

Will be found in Westernman's Pine Tar Salve. Compounded by one of Europe's foremost doctors. Excellent for open sores, blood poison, tetter, ulcers, eczema, burns, cuts, bleeding and festering sores, carbuncles, etc. The handy family-size tube of

## WESTERMAN'S PINE TAR SALVE

with full directions will be sent you for the name of your dealer and 25 cents in stamps or a sample tube for your dealer's name and a 2-cent stamp.

WESTERMAN REMEDIES CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

## ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK, REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boil Chafes. It is a SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE.

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 M free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for marking, reduces strains, painful, knotted, swollen veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required on application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 318 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

## WHY NOT SELL PHONOGRAPHS? LARGE PROFITS

Exclusive representatives wanted in this locality. Write for particulars. CRESCENT TALKING MACHINE CO., Inc. 109 Reade St., New York City.

## DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Fast, clean, economical, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't split or slip over; will not set off or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or by mail postpaid. Enclose 5-cent stamp for sample. BOURBON REMEDY CO., Box 50, Lexington, Ky.

## One Drop

Bourbon Poultry Remedy Cures Gapes. A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhea and other chick diseases. One drop makes 100 drops of medicine. 60 drops, or by mail postpaid. Enclose 5-cent stamp for sample. BOURBON REMEDY CO., Box 50, Lexington, Ky.

## LUMBER

of all kinds bought and sold. If you have any to sell or want to purchase any write, giving particulars. G. Elias & Bro., Job Dept., Buffalo, N. Y.

### Making Sure.

"Henry," she began, in a sweet, timorous voice, "what's all this talk about gold and silver?"

Henry, who reads the papers, and was about as thoroughly ignorant on the subject as everyone else, plunged in bravely, but she stopped him.

"Don't want to know that," she faltered, "but is gold getting so awful scarce?"

"Awful scarce," echoed Henry, dismally.

"And is it all being taken away to pay for the war?"

"It is," said Henry.

"And if they continue to take it away, there won't be any left in this country by and by, and we'll have to use silver?"

"Yes," sighed Henry.

"Henry," she whispered, "I told you I would give you any decision in the summer—but I repent. It—it is 'Yes,' Henry. Don't—don't you 'think,' she continued, after a moment's silence, 'that it would be well to get the ring now, before all the gold is taken away?'"—London Tit-Bits.

### A Timely Gift.

Belle—Bob writes that the smoke in the trenches is something fierce. Beulah—Is that so? Well, that gives me a hint.

"A hint for what?"

"I promised to send him a birthday present."

"Well?"

"I'll send him a smoking jacket."

If you find you are being driven to despair, get out and walk.

The proof of the pudding is in the empty dish after dinner.

## ECONOMY WITH GOOD LIVING

is excellently attained by adding to the daily menu a ration of

## Grape-Nuts

Goodness—Energy—Ease of Digestion—Excellent Flavor—are all found in this truly remarkable wheat and barley food.

